



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/017,469	12/14/2001	Vivek Nirkhe	MS1-928US	5249
22801	7590	08/26/2005	EXAMINER	
LEE & HAYES PLLC 421 W RIVERSIDE AVENUE SUITE 500 SPOKANE, WA 99201			DINH, KHANH Q	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2151	
DATE MAILED: 08/26/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/017,469	NIRKHE ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Khanh Dinh	2151

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 June 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-44 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-44 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This is in response to the Amendment filed on 6/13/2005. Claims 1-44 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Gudjonsson et al., US pat. No.6,564,261 (hereafter Gudjonsson).
As to claim 1, Gudjonsson discloses a method for mapping a user in a heterogeneous network comprising:

receiving on a computer in a first network a user name (each user 7 has a globally unique identity) associated with a user (user 7 fig.6) in the first network (first cluster 1), mapping the user name to a user name associated with the user in a second network (other cluster 1 fig.6) and mapping the user name associated with the same user (user 7 in other cluster) in the second network (other cluster 1 of fig.6) to a user identification number (user ID or UID) associated with the user in the second network [establishing sessions between the same user when moving into two clusters

(networks), see abstract, figs.1, 6, col.11 line 21 to col.12 line 54].

As to claims 2 and 3, Gudjonsson discloses accessing resources on a computer in the second network using the user identification number and authenticating the user after the mappings (using authentication service that handles clients' access to the clusters 1, see col.11 lines 5-64).

As to claims 4-6, Gudjonsson discloses that first network uses a personal computer based operating system, the second network uses a UNIX based operating system and a gateway (25 fig.11) (see fig.11, col.15 lines 13-64 and col.16 lines 7-67 and col.38 lines 21-43).

As to claims 7-9, Gudjonsson discloses a client (user 7 fig.6), a map on a mapping server (fig.11) and mapping including using remote procedure calls (see fig.11, col.15 lines 13-64 and col.16 lines 7-67).

As to claim 10, Gudjonsson discloses the remote procedure calls comprise at least one remote procedure call selected from the group consisting of getting credentials, authenticating using credentials, checking map status, and dumping maps remote procedure calls (see fig.11, col.15 lines 13-64, col.16 lines 7-67 and col.18 lines 15-67).

As to claim 11, Gudjonsson discloses a computer-readable medium storing computer-executable instructions to map a user name associated with a user (user 7 of fig.6) in a first network (cluster 1 fig.6) to a user name associated with a user in a second network (other cluster 1 of fig.6) and to map the user name associated with the user in the second network to a user identification number (user ID or UID) associated with the user in the second network (establishing sessions between two networks, see abstract, figs.1, 6, col.11 line 21 to col.12 line 54).

As to claim 12, Gudjonsson discloses a graphical user interface a (standard GUI program with a persistent connection to the server, see col.34 lines 26-55).

As to claim 13, Gudjonsson discloses a method for mapping a user in a heterogeneous network comprising: receiving on a computer in a first network (cluster 1 fig.6) a user name and a password (user 7 of fig.6) associated with a user in a second network (other cluster 1 fig.6); authenticating the user using the user name and the password to produce an authenticated user (using authentication service that handles clients' access to the clusters 1, see col.11 lines 5-64) and mapping the authenticated user to a user identification number associated with the user in a second network (establishing sessions for a user when connecting between two networks, see abstract, figs.1, 6, col.11 line 21 to col.12 line 54).

Claim 14 is rejected for the same reasons set forth in claim 2.

As to claims 15-18, Gudjonsson discloses the first network performing the authenticating, mapping, using a personal computer based operating system and a UNIX based operating system (see fig.11, col.15 lines 13-64 and col.16 lines 7-67 and col.38 lines 21-43).

Claims 19-23 are rejected for the same reasons set forth in claims 6-10 respectively.

As to claim 24, Gudjonsson discloses a computer-readable medium storing computer instructions to receive on a computer network (cluster 1 fig.6) a user name (user 7 fig.6) and a password associated with a user (user 7 in other cluster 1 of fig.6) in a second network (other cluster 1 fig.6), to authenticate the user using the user name and the password to produce an authenticated user (using authentication service that handles clients' access to the clusters 1, see col.11 lines 5-64) and to map the authenticated user to a user identification number associated with the user in a second network (establishing sessions for a user when connecting between two networks, see abstract, figs.1, 6, col.11 line 21 to col.12 line 54).

Claim 25 are rejected for the same reasons set forth in claim12.

As to claim 26, Gudjonsson discloses a method for mapping a user in a heterogeneous

network comprising: receiving on a computer in a second network (cluster 1 fig.6) a user identification number (receiving a User ID or UID) associated with a user (user 7 fig.6) in a first network (other cluster 1 fig.6) and mapping the user identification number to a user name associated with the same user (same user 7 in other cluster 1 fig.6) in the second network (other cluster 1 fig.6) (establishing and mapping sessions for a user when connecting between two networks, see abstract, figs.1, 6, col.11 line 21 to col.12 line 54 and col.30 line 61 to col.31 line 58), wherein the user's user identification number maps to more than one user name for the user in the heterogeneous network (see col.12 line 41 to col.13 line 42).

As to claim 27, Gudjonsson discloses accessing resources on a computer in the second network using the user name (see fig.11, col.15 lines 13-64 and col.18 lines 15-67).

Claims 28-36 are rejected for the same reasons set forth in claims 15-23 respectively. Claims 37 and 38 are rejected for the same reasons set forth in claims 24 and 25 respectively.

As to claim 39, Gudjonsson discloses a method for mapping a user in a heterogeneous network comprising: receiving on a computer in a first network (cluster 1 fig.6) a user name associated with a user (user 7 fig.6) in the first network; mapping the user name to a user name associated with the user in a second network (other cluster 1 of fig.6) and mapping the user name associated with the same user (same user 7 in other

cluster 1 fig.6) in the second network to a user identification number (UID or User ID) associated with the user in the second network, wherein the mapping includes using a map on a mapping server and the mapping server maintains a default map, a simple map and/or explicit maps that provide override (establishing and mapping sessions between two networks, see abstract, figs. 6, 11, col.11 line 21 to col.12 line 54 and col.18 lines 15-67); wherein the user's user identification number maps to more than one user name for the user in the heterogeneous network (see col.12 line 41 to col.13 line 42 and col.16 lines 7-47).

As to claim 40, Gudjonsson discloses algorithms for unmapping users, mapping multiple users and/or group mapping (mapping or deleting users from clusters or networks, see col.28 lines 21-64 and col.31 line 22 to col.32 line 60).

As to claim 41, Gudjonsson discloses a method for mapping a user in a heterogeneous network comprising: receiving on a computer in a first network (cluster 1 fig.6) a user name and a password associated with a user in a second network and authenticating the user using the user name and the password to produce an authenticated user; (using authentication service that handles clients' access to the clusters 1, see col.11 lines 5-64) and mapping the authenticated user to a user identification number associated with the user in a second network (other cluster of fig.6) wherein the mapping includes using a map on a mapping server and the mapping server maintains a default map, a simple map and/or explicit maps that provide override (establishing and

mapping sessions between two networks, see abstract, figs. 6, 11, col.11 line 21 to col.12 line 54 and col.18 lines 15-67).

As to claim 42, Gudjonsson discloses algorithms for unmapping users, mapping multiple users and/or group mapping (mapping or deleting users from clusters or networks, see col.28 lines 21-64 and col.31 line 22 to col.32 line 60).

Claims 43 and 44 are rejected for the same reasons set forth in claims 39 and 40 respectively.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed on 6/13/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

- Applicant asserts that Gudjonsson does not disclose every element of claim 1.

Examiner respectfully disagrees. Examiner point out that Gudjonsson DOES disclose a method for mapping a user in a heterogeneous network comprising: receiving on a computer in a first network (cluster 1 of fig.6) a user name (each user 7 has a globally unique identity) associated with a user (user 7 fig.6) in the first network (first cluster 1), mapping the user name to a user name associated with the user in a second network (other cluster 1 fig.6) and mapping the user name associated with the same user (user 7 in other cluster) in the second network (other cluster 1 of fig.6) to a

user identification number (user ID or UID) associated with the user in the second network [establishing sessions between the same user when moving into two clusters (networks), see abstract, figs.1, 6, col.11 line 21 to col.12 line 54]. Examiner respectfully point out that the same user (user 7) utilize the same user name when connecting to the two networks. This is equivalent to what is claimed.

- Applicant asserts that Gudjonsson does not disclose accessing resources on a computer in the second network using the user identification number and authenticating the user after the mappings.

Examiner point out that Gudjonsson discloses accessing resources on a computer in the second network using the user identification number (using user's identity or Ids or Globally unique identity) and authenticating the user after the mappings (using authentication service that handles client's (7's fig.6) access to the two network clusters 1 of fig.6, see col.11 lines 5-64).

- Applicant asserts that Gudjonsson does not disclose mapping including using remote procedure calls.

Gudjonsson discloses mapping including using remote procedure calls (connecting and mapping remote users to Intra-cluster servers using session initiation protocol, see fig.11, col.15 lines 13-64 and col.16 lines 7-67).

- Applicant asserts that Gudjonsson does not disclose every element of claim 13.

Examiner point out that Gudjonsson discloses a method for mapping a user in a heterogeneous network comprising: receiving on a computer in a first network (cluster 1 fig.6) a user name and a password (user 7 of fig.6) (prompting for user ID and password when connecting to a server) associated with a user in a second network (other cluster 1 fig.6), authenticating the user using the user name and the password (using user ID or globally unique Ids) to produce an authenticated user (using authentication service that handles clients' access to the clusters 1, see col.11 lines 5-64) and mapping the authenticated user to a user identification number associated with the user in a second network (establishing sessions for a user when connecting between two networks, see abstract, figs.1, 6, col.11 line 21 to col.12 line 54).

- Applicant asserts that Gudjonsson does not disclose accessing resources on a computer in the second network using the user identification number and authenticating the user after the mappings.

Examiner point out that Gudjonsson discloses accessing resources on a computer in the second network (other cluster 1 of fig.6) using the user identification number (using user's identity or Ids or Globally unique identity) and authenticating the user after the mappings (using authentication service that

handles client's (7's fig.6) access to the two network clusters 1 of fig.6, see col.11 lines 5-64).

- Applicant asserts that Gudjonsson does not disclose a computer in a first network performing the authenticating.

Gudjonsson discloses a computer in the first network performing the authenticating (using authentication service that handles client's (7's fig.6) access to the two network clusters 1 of fig.6, see col.11 lines 5-64 and col.16 lines 7-67 and col.38 lines 21-43).

- Applicant asserts that Gudjonsson does not disclose mapping an authenticated user to a user identification number

Examiner point out that Gudjonsson discloses using user's identity or Ids or Globally unique identity for connecting and mapping remote users to Intra-cluster servers (see fig.11, col.15 lines 13-64 and col.11 lines 5-64).

- Applicant asserts that Gudjonsson does not disclose using the user's user identification number maps to more than one user name for the user in the heterogeneous network.

Examiner point out that Gudjonson discloses the user's user identification number maps to more than one user name for the user in the heterogeneous network (see col.12 line 41 to col.13 line 42) as rejected above.

- Applicant asserts that Gudjonsson does not disclose every element of claim 39.

Gudjonsson discloses a method for mapping a user in a heterogeneous network comprising: receiving on a computer in a first network (cluster 1 fig.6) a user name associated with a user (user 7 fig.6) in the first network; mapping the user name to a user name associated with the user in a second network (other cluster 1 of fig.6) and mapping the user name associated with the same user (same user 7 in other cluster 1 fig.6) in the second network to a user identification number (UID or User ID) associated with the user in the second network, wherein the mapping includes using a map on a mapping server and the mapping server maintains a default map, a simple map and/or explicit maps that provide override (establishing and mapping sessions between two networks, see abstract, figs. 6, 11, col.11 line 21 to col.12 line 54 and col.18 lines 15-67); wherein the user's user identification number maps to more than one user name for the user in the heterogeneous network (see col.12 line 41 to col.13 line 42). For example, in figure 12(a), Gudjonsson also discloses that each user server (US) 19 is given a user server ID (a USID). It is the role of the user mapping function (UMF) 25 to map local UIDs (local by the fact that their CID is the local cluster identifier) to USIDs. The mapping mechanism in Gudjonsson may work in certain embodiments of this invention and is dynamic since it can change if a user server crashes, is removed, or if a user server is added. Therefore, Gudjonsson anticipated the applicant's claimed invention of "default, simple and/or map override".

Therefore, the examiner asserts that cited prior art teaches or suggests the subject matter broadly recited in independent claims 1, 11, 13, 24, 26, 37, 39, 41 and 43. Claims 2-10, 12, 14-23, 25, 27-36, 40, 42 and 44 are also rejected at least by virtue of their dependency on independent claims and by other reasons set forth in the previous office action [mailed on 2/11/2005]. Accordingly, claims 1-44 are respectfully rejected.

Conclusion

5. Claims 1-44 are rejected.
6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Khanh Dinh whose telephone number is (571) 272-

3936. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 A.m. to 5:00 P.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Zarni Maung, can be reached on (571) 272-3939. The fax phone number for this group is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval IPAIRI system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PMR or Public PMR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Khanh Dinh
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2151
8/17/2005